Site: Wavely GW | ID #: NED 980842718 | Break: 8:0 | Other: 92804

Five -Year Review Report

Third Five-Year Review Report

for

Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site

Lancaster County Waverly, Nebraska

Prepared By:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region VII Kansas City, Kansas

Approved By:

Date:

Cecilia Tabia
Superfund Division Director

Region VII

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SUPERFUND RECORDS

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### Table of Contents

	F	Page Mo.
List o	of Acronyms	iii
	cutive Summary	
	-Year Review Form	
I.	Introduction	1
П.	Site Chronology	2
Ш.	Background	
	Physical Characteristics	
	Land and Resource Use	
	History of Contamination	
	Initial Response	
	Basis for Taking Action	
IV.	Remedial Actions	4
	Remedy Selection	4
	Remedy Implementation	5
	System Operations/Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	
V.	Progress Since Last Five-Year Review	8
VI.	Five-Year Review Process	9
	Administrative Components	
	Community Notification	
	Document Review	
	Data Review	10
	Site Inspection	12
	Interviews	
VII.	Technical Assessment	12
	Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision	1
	documents?	12
	Question B: Are the exposures assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels,	
	and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy	
	selection still valid?	13

	Question C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?	13
	Technical Assessment Summary	13.
VIII.	Issues	13
IX.	Recommendations and Follow-up Actions	13
X.	Protectiveness Statement	14
XI.	Next Review	14
Figure	es	
	Figure 1 - General location of Waverly, Nebraska	
	Figure 2 - Location of Former CCC/USDA Grain Storage Facility	
	Figure 3 - Well Locations	
Attach	aments	>
	Attachment 1 - Documents reviewed	,
	Attachment 2 - Site Checklist	1
	Attachment 3 - Site Visit/Inspection Personnel Roster	1
Tables	<b>3</b>	

Table 1 - Compliance Points and Criteria

#### **List of Acronyms**

ARAR Applicable and Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act

CERCLIS Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act

Information System

CCC Commodity Credit Corporation

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERA Expedited Response Action

GPM Gallons Per Minute

NDEQ Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

NHHS Nebraska Health and Human Services

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NPL National Priority List

PWS Public Water Supply

 $\mu$ g/L Micrograms per Liter

RAO Remedial Action Objectives

RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

ROD Record of Decision

SVE Soil Vapor Extraction

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture

#### **Executive Summary**

The remedy for the Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site as stated in the Record of Decision (ROD) addresses the principal threat through the remediation of groundwater and soil contamination by eliminating or reducing the risks posed by the site through treatment.

The EPA chose a pump and treat system; which includes a groundwater extraction and air stripping system and an active soil gas extraction system. The groundwater extraction and air stripping system consists of groundwater extraction wells and air strippers that remove contaminants from the aquifer; helps to contain the spread of the contaminated groundwater plume; and remove and treat the contaminated groundwater. An active soil gas extraction system (SVE) removes the contaminants from site soils above the water table.

The first Five-Year Review report for this site was completed by the EPA, Region 7 Superfund Division in September 1993 and concluded that, "the existing system has been effective in controlling the migration of contaminated water from the site and is progressing toward clean up and restoration of the aquifer." The second Five-Year Review report was completed by the EPA, Region 7 Superfund Division in September 1999 and concluded that the remedial action in operation at the Waverly site is protective of human health an the environment.

The conclusion of this Five-Year Review assessment is that the remedial action in operation at the Waverly site currently is protective of human health and the environment. However, hazardous substances, and pollutants remain on site at levels above the compliance levels outlined in the ROD. Therefore, actions outlined in this review need to be conducted to ensure the long-term protectiveness at the site. This conclusion is based upon a comprehensive file review and collection of groundwater samples at the site.

# Five-Year Review Summary Form

SITE IDENTIFICATION					
Site name (from	<i>WasteLAN</i> ): Wave	rly Groundwater Contamination			
EPA ID (from Was	steLAN): NED9808	362718			
Region: 7	State: NE	City/County: Waverly/Lancaster			
		SITE STATUS			
NPL status: X Fir	nal □ Deleted □ O	ther (specify)			
Remediation sta	tus (choose all that	apply): 🗆 Under Construction <b>X</b> Operating 🗀 Complete			
Multiple OUs?	YES X NO	Construction completion date: 03 / 29 / 1994			
Has site been pu	ıt into reuse? □	YES <b>X</b> NO			
	<b>F</b>	REVIEW STATUS			
Reviewing agen	cy: X EPA 🗆 State	e 🗆 Tribe 🖂 Other Federal Agency			
Author name: Je	ffrey L. Field				
<b>Author title:</b> Rem Manager	Author title: Remedial Project Manager  Author affiliation: U.S. EPA Region 7				
Review period:	February 2004 - /	August 2004			
Date(s) of site in	spection: 07/08/2	2004			
Type of review: ☐ Statutory  X Policy (X Post-SARA ☐ Pre-SARA ☐ NPL-Removal only ☐ Non-NPL Remedial Action Site ☐ NPL State/Tribe-lead ☐ Regional Discretion)					
Review number: ☐ 1 (first) ☐ 2 (second) X 3 (third) ☐ Other (specify)					
Triggering action:  ☐ Actual RA Onsite Construction at OU # ☐ Actual RA Start at OU# ☐ Construction Completion					
Triggering action	n date (from Wast	eLAN): 09/30/99			
Due date (five years after triggering action date): 09/30/04					

#### Five-Year Review Summary Form, cont'd.

#### **Issues:**

Historic contamination migration within the upper sandy aquifer was not effectively represented by the long-term sampling in the existing network of permanent monitoring wells, which for the most part was screened above or below the critical zone. Recent results, using the cone penetrometer, reflect the contaminant migration pattern more accurately. This issue does not affect the current or future overall effectiveness or protectiveness of the remedy, but needs to be monitored on a scheduled basis.

#### **Recommendations and Follow-up Actions:**

Maintain sampling of monitoring wells MW5, MW9, and install additional monitoring wells to sample groundwater in tracking the movement and concentration levels in the relatively small residual plume.

#### **Protectiveness Statement(s):**

The remedy at the Waverly Groundwater Contamination site currently protects human health and the environment because the compliance criteria outlined in the ROD have been met for air emissions, soil, and groundwater on site. The exception to this is the small plume of carbon tetrachloride found between MW5 and the SGWEX, and the ROD action level of soil gas. In order for the remedy to be protective in the long-term, these actions need to be taken to ensure long-term protectiveness:

- Reconcile the methodology of determining ROD soil gas compliance level for carbon tetrachloride with current methods.
- Continue monitoring of monitoring wells MW5, MW9 and collect groundwater samples from new monitoring wells.

#### **Other Comments:**

# Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site Waverly, Nebraska Third Five-Year Review Report

#### I. Introduction

The purpose of the five-year review is to determine whether the remedy at the site is protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in Five-Year Review reports. In addition, Five-Year Review reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and identify recommendations to address them.

The agency is preparing this Five-Year Review report pursuant to CERCLA §121 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA states:

If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgment of the President that action is appropriate at such site in accordance with section [104] or [106], the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews.

The Agency interpreted this requirement further in the NCP; 40 CFR §300.430(f)(4) (ii) states:

If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after the initiation of the selected remedial action.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 7 conducted the five-year review of the remedy implemented at the Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site in Waverly, Nebraska. This review was conducted by the Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for the entire site from February 2004 through August 2004. This report documents the results of the review.

This is the third Five-Year Review for the Waverly Site. The triggering action for this policy review is the signature date of the previous Five-Year Review report. The Five-Year Review is required due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for the unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

# II. Site Chronology

Event	Date
Site Discovery	03/01/1983
HRS Package	04/09/1984
Proposed to NPL	10/15/1984
NPL PRP Search	05/15/1985
Final Listing on NPL	06/10/1986
Preliminary Assessment 1	01/22/1987
PRP RI/FS	04/24/1987
Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection	12/24/1987
Consent Agreement	05/27/1988
Site Inspection	12/22/1989
Proposed Plan	08/01/1990
ROD	09/26/1990
1 <sup>st</sup> Five-Year Review Completed	09/27/1993
Preliminary Close Out Report	03/29/1994
2 <sup>nd</sup> Five -Year Review Completed	09/30/1999
Site Inspection Completed	07/06/2004

#### III. Background

#### **Physical Characteristics**

The Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site is located in Lancaster County in southeastern Nebraska, in and near the City of Waverly. Figure 1 shows the general location of the Waverly site in Township 11 North and Range 8 East of Lancaster County. Waverly is located along State Highway 6, approximately 10 miles northeast of Lincoln, Nebraska. The site's property, currently owned by the Lancaster County Engineering Department, is located along the south side of Oldfield Street, just west of North 141<sup>st</sup> Street (Figure 2). The site's legal description is as follows: Lot 158, I.T. in the SW 1/4 of Section 16, Township 11 North, Range 8 East of the 6<sup>th</sup> Prime Meridian, Lancaster County, Nebraska.

#### Land and Resource Use

The population of the city of Waverly is approximately 2,000. The land immediately north of the site is used primarily for agriculture, and the land immediately to the south is residential. The city of Waverly obtains all of its drinking water supply from municipal wells that tap the groundwater aquifer.

The Waverly aquifer is the principal near-surface aquifer in the Waverly area. The aquifer occurs in fluvial sands deposited in a bedrock paleovalley. The Waverly aquifer is divided into an upper and lower aquifer at the Waverly site, separated by a barrier clay layer. North of the site, however, only one aquifer was documented in driller's logs at a number of well locations

#### **History of Contamination**

The Commodity Credit Corporation/U.S. Department Agriculture (CCC/USDA) operated a grain storage facility in Waverly between 1952 and 1974. The facility consisted of grain storage structure (approximately 100 bins and 13 Quonset huts) on concrete foundations. The fumigant "80/20" was used at the facility between approximately 1955 and 1965. The fumigant is reported to have been composed of 80% carbon tetrachloride and 20% carbon disulfide. Trace amounts of chloroform also may have been present in the 80/20 fumigant as a by-product of the production of carbon tetrachloride.

Since 1975, the former CCC/USDA grain storage facility property has been owned by Lancaster County, which operates a district office and maintenance facility on the premises. Parts of the site are covered by piles of road maintenance and construction materials and graveled parking areas. Some of original grain storage foundations still exist.

The EPA sampled the Waverly municipal water system in July 1982 as part of a nationwide survey. The analytical results indicated contamination of the public water supply (PWS) wells 1 and 3 with carbon tetrachloride and chloroform at concentrations of up to 200  $\mu$ g/L and 7.5  $\mu$ g/L, respectively. Subsequent sampling of PWS 3 in 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 showed high levels of carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. In October 1984, the site was placed on the National Priorities List of sites requiring long-term remedial action.

#### **Initial Response**

After the discovery of contamination, PWS 1 and PWS 2 were relegated to standby status, and PWS 3 was removed from service. Between 1982 and 1987, four additional PWS wells were installed south of the site. Two of these wells are 2 miles southwest of town, outside the study area and outside the known extent of the contaminated plume associated with the site.

In 1985, 47 wells near the site were sampled for a wide range of parameters, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds, metals, and pesticides, as part of the characterization of the site.

In May 1986, the EPA developed an engineering evaluation and cost analysis report outlining an Expedited Response Action (ERA), including pumping and treating with air stripping technology and soil gas extraction. Design of the system was completed in May 1987, and a public meeting was held in Waverly with the mayor and city council to receive their comments on the ERA system.

The EPA began operation of the current ERA systems at the site in February 1988. A compliance agreement between the CCC/USDA and the EPA went into effect in May 1988. In June 1988 the CCC/USDA took over the operation and maintenance of the ERA. In September 1990, the ROD was issued for Waverly. The CCC/USDA is responsible for implementing the actions described in the ROD for the Waverly site.

#### **Basis for Taking Action**

The basis for taking action at this site under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) authorities are a concern for human exposure to carbon tetrachloride and chloroform through ingestion of contaminated groundwater through drinking water wells, exposure through inhalation from carbon tetrachloride in the vapor phase, and dermal contact from contaminated soils.

#### IV. Remedial Actions

The principal threat at the Site is the carbon tetrachloride and chloroform contamination in the Waverly aquifer which was used by the city as a source of drinking water. The selected response actions will address the principal threat through the remediation of contaminated groundwater as well as the remediation of contaminated soils. To address the potential risks the following remedial action objectives (RAOs) were identified in the ROD:

- Prevent potential exposure to contaminated groundwater;
- Protect uncontaminated groundwater for future use by preventing future migration of the contaminated groundwater plume; and,
- Restore the contaminated aquifer for future use as drinking water by reducing the carbon tetrachloride and chloroform concentrations below health based criteria.

In addition to the RAO's, the EPA required the CCC/USDA to conduct an additional site investigation program. The purpose of the investigation was to verify the down gradient performance of the ERA system and further characterize the hydrogeologic setting. The main objectives of this ROD site investigation were to:

- Drill and install a nest of monitoring wells northwest of the site.
- Determine flow directions in both the upper and lower aquifers.
- Determine the stratigraphic sequence, to map the distributions of the individual aquifers, and to determine the chemical signatures of the individual aquifers at critical locations to the northwest and northeast of the site.
- Identify the hydraulic interconnections between the upper and lower aquifers.
- Conduct both down-hole and surface geophysical measurements.
- Estimate the area of influence of the Groundwater Extraction System (GWEX) currently in operation at the site.

#### **Remedy Implementation**

In May 1986, the EPA developed an engineering evaluation and cost analysis report outlining an ERA, including pumping and treating with air stripping technology and soil gas extraction. Design of the systems was completed in May 1987, and a public meeting was held in Waverly with the mayor and city council to receive their comments on the ERA systems.

The EPA began operation of the current ERA system at the site in February 1988. A compliance agreement between the CCC/USDA and the EPA went into effect in May 1988. In June 1988 the CCC/USDA took over the operation and maintenance of the ERA. In September 1990, the ROD was issued for Waverly. The CCC/USDA is responsible for implementing the actions described in the ROD for the Waverly site.

In 1991-1992 the CCC/USDA conducted additional site investigations at Waverly to satisfy the requirements of the ROD. The principal conclusion of these site investigations were as follows:

- Groundwater beneath the Waverly site flows in a north-northeast direction.
- Groundwater contamination was present only in the upper aquifer.
- A plume of groundwater contaminated with carbon tetrachloride and chloroform was present to the northeast of the Waverly ERA site.

Maximum contaminant levels detected in this northeast plume were 400  $\mu$ g/L (carbon tetrachloride) and 200  $\mu$ g/L (chloroform).

The groundwater extraction system, installed as part of the ERA in 1988, has been effective in controlling the migration of contaminated water from the site. The contaminant plume to the northeast of the site identified during CCC/USDA's 1991-1992 investigations was beyond the capture zone of the existing GWEX and is believed to have migrated from the Waverly site before the ERA remedial system began operation. This northeast plume also needed to be captured and treated to comply fully with the ROD. To meet this objective, modifications for the remedial system were proposed by CCC/USDA in 1993 and approved by the EPA and the state of Nebraska. The modification involved installing a supplementary groundwater extraction well (SGWEX)(Figure 3) northeast of the site and pumping the groundwater to the Waverly ERA process building for treatment in the existing air stripper system. Additional monitoring wells were also installed to monitor the progress of the aquifer cleanup. The SGWEX system began operation in 1994.

The site achieved construction completion status in August 1988. The Preliminary Close Out Report was signed in March 1994. After all performance criteria, outlined in the ROD, have been met, the EPA will issue a Final Close Our Report.

#### **System Operation/Operation and Maintenance**

The ERA systems were designed by an EPA contractor (Woodward-Clyde Consultants) with design specifications and operation and maintenance plans described in their February 29, 1988 report, Treatment Plant Facility Operations and Maintenance Manual for the Expedited Response Action Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site, Waverly, Nebraska.

The ERA system includes a GWEX, an air stripper for treating groundwater contamination, and a vapor extraction system (VES) for treating soil-source contamination. The VES has been shut down since August 1993. The SGWEX was added to the system in April 1994 to capture a groundwater contamination plume northeast of the site. In April 1995 the GWEX was shut down, leaving the SGWEX as the only operating groundwater extraction well.

In November 1988, Argonne National Laboratory was contracted by the CCC/USDA to manage the site, continue sampling, and operate/maintain the ERA systems.

The basic operation of the systems has not changed since they were first installed. However, a number of modifications and additions have been made by Argonne to improve the systems' effectiveness and to facilitate operation. These changes are described in Argonne's 1991, Final Work Plan: Expedited Remedial Action, Waverly Contaminated Groundwater Site, Waverly, Nebraska, and include the following:

- Rewire the air stripper control panel to allow single-tower operation.
- Install piping to bypass the main tower feed pump, if necessary, and use an alternate pump as backup.
- Add individual VES sample port valves to minimize the chance of cross-contamination. (The original design manifolded all sample ports together).
- Install an ozone generator for continuous, on-line cleaning of the packing material.
- Modify piping to keep the recycle meter continuously flooded, allowing it to operate more efficiently.
- Install an automatic, solenoid-activated drain on the VES inlet separator to prevent problems with moisture buildup in that unit.

The sampling and analysis program requires monthly and quarterly sampling and analysis of groundwater for carbon tetrachloride (CCL<sub>4</sub>) and chloroform (CHCL<sub>3</sub>). The data are used to track the overall progress toward site cleanup and to monitor potential off-site migration of contaminated groundwater. Cleanup progress is determined by comparing the measured contaminant concentrations of the environmental samples to specific target concentrations or action levels for CCL<sub>4</sub> and CHCL<sub>3</sub>. The action levels, sampling points, and sampling frequency are listed in Table 1.

#### Annual System Operation/O&M Costs

Dates	Total Costs
Sept 1999 - Sept 2000	\$38,714.77
Sept 2000 - Sept 2001	\$15,443.01
Sept 2001 - Sept 2002	\$19,283.24
Sept 2002 - Sept 2003	\$ 4,868.64*
Sept 2003 - Sept 2004	\$10,851.05

\* Under review by USDA

#### V. Progress Since Last Five-Year Review

#### Groundwater

Sampling of designated wells has continued on a quarterly basis. As of October 1998 (1<sup>st</sup> Quarter FY 99) annual sampling of all wells, only monitoring well MW09 exceeded the action level (5.0  $\mu$ g/L) for carbon tetrachloride at 8.4  $\mu$ g/L. Chloroform was below the action level (3.8  $\mu$ g/L) at all monitoring locations. In December 1998, the carbon tetrachloride concentration in monitoring well MW09 remained at 8.0  $\mu$ g/L.

Monitoring well MW09 has continued to show contaminant levels above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) for carbon tetrachloride. Analytical results from sampling activities during the  $2^{nd}$  Quarter FY 2004 showed carbon tetrachloride concentrations at MW09 ranging from 8.5  $\mu$ g/L to 12.5  $\mu$ g/L. However, water samples collected from the SGWEX indicate that carbon tetrachloride and chloroform concentrations remain below the detection limit of 1.0  $\mu$ g/L during  $2^{nd}$  Quarter FY 2004.

The EPA and the CCC/USDA identified a significant technical concern about the understanding of the contaminant distribution at Waverly. This concern stems from the continuing presence of carbon tetrachloride contamination in groundwater - at levels above the MCL - in the northeastern plume at MW09 and in the vicinity of the SGWEX, after 15 years of active remediation with the GWEX and the SGWEX extraction wells.

In the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter FY 2004 the CCC/USDA submitted a work plan to address the areas of technical concern regarding the distribution and potential fate of the carbon tetrachloride contamination at the site. To date, the field work has been completed and a preliminary final report has been submitted to EPA. The final report for this field work has not been submitted.

#### Surface Water

The air stripping system falls under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge limit, first established at 6.5  $\mu$ g/L for carbon tetrachloride and 5.0  $\mu$ g/L for chloroform and later revised to 6.35  $\mu$ g/L for carbon tetrachloride and 5.0  $\mu$ g/L for chloroform. Monthly compliance samples have been met throughout the history of the air stripper operation. Since April 1998, the SGWEX produces water that is below the NPDES discharge limits for carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. As a result the operation of the air stripper system was discontinued, with EPA approval, in 1999.

#### VI. Five-Year Review Process

#### Administrative Component

The Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site Five-Year Review was led by the RPM, of the EPA, Region VII. Aradhna Srivastav from the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality assisted in the review as the representative for the support agency.

The Review components included:

- Community Involvement
- Document Review
- Data Review
- Site Inspection
- Interviews; and
- Five-Year Review Report Development and Review

#### **Community Involvement**

Activities to involve the community in the Five-Year Review were initiated with a meeting in late March 2004 between the RPM and the Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for the Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site. A notice was sent to two local newspapers and numerous local television and radio stations. A notice stating the same was sent to the local and state health departments, county commissioners, city council members, and other local and state officials. A fact sheet was also made available on the EPA's web site.

On September 30, 2004, a notice was sent to the same local and state office that received the initial notice of the five year review that announced that the Five-Year review report for the Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site was complete, and that the results of the review and report were available to the public at the Waverly City Hall and the EPA Region VII Record Center.

#### **Document Review**

This Five-Year Review consisted of a review of all relevant documents including O&M records and monitoring data (See Attachment 1). Applicable groundwater cleanup standards, as listed in the 1990 Record of Decision, were reviewed (See Table 1).

#### **Data Review**

#### Groundwater

The ERA systems originally included the GWEX and the SGWEX, and an air stripper for treating groundwater contamination, as well as a vapor extraction system for treating soil source contamination. These systems operated (1) to protect uncontaminated groundwater for future use by halting the migration of the plume of groundwater contaminated with carbon tetrachloride (CCL<sub>4</sub>) and chloroform (CHCL<sub>3</sub>) and (2) to restore the contaminated groundwater for future use as a source of drinking water by reducing the concentrations of contaminants to their respective performance criterion levels. Figure 2 shows the locations of the GWEX and the SGWEX, and associated monitoring wells at the Waverly site.

Action levels for carbon tetrachloride and chloroform were set at  $5.0 \,\mu\text{g/L}$  and  $3.8 \,\mu\text{g/L}$  respectively. The frequency of long-term monitoring for the monitoring wells was specified as quarterly if the results were above the action level, and otherwise annually while the extraction systems are in operation. The public supply system was also to be sampled on an annual basis. The groundwater extraction wells were to be sampled monthly during operation. Since its shutdown in April 1995, the GWEX has served as an additional monitoring well for the level of groundwater contamination at the former CCC/USDA site.

Since construction completion in 1988 all the contaminants for which groundwater cleanup levels have been established, have shown a marked trend downward in concentrations. The CCL<sub>4</sub> and CHCL<sub>3</sub> concentrations in all sampled monitoring wells were well below the action levels with the exception of CCL<sub>4</sub> levels in MW-9 that ranged from  $5.0~\mu g/L$  to  $12.5~\mu g/L$ .

Monitoring well MW-9 has continued to show contaminant levels above the MCL for CCL<sub>4</sub>. Additional field work was conducted in the spring of 2004 to better understand the contaminant distribution at the Waverly site.

Monitoring of MW-9 should continue monthly, and all other monitoring wells should be sampled annually until one year after final shutdown of the SGWEX. Progress of the residual plume should be monitored quarterly along the road between MW-9 and the SGWEX until the concentrations of carbon tetrachloride and chloroform in the upper aquifer fall below the action levels after the SGWEX is shutdown.

#### Surface Water

The air stripping system falls under the NPDES discharge limit, first established at 6.95  $\mu$ g/L for CCL<sub>4</sub> and 5.0  $\mu$ g/L CHCL<sub>3</sub>, and later revised to 6.35  $\mu$ g/L for carbon tetrachloride and 5  $\mu$ g/L for chloroform. Monthly compliance samples are collected at the point of discharge to the Salt Creek drainage. The action levels have been met throughout the history of the air stripper operation. At present the, the SGWEX produces water that is below the NPDES discharge limits for both carbon tetrachloride and chloroform, therefore the water does not require additional processing through the air stripper. As a result the air stripper is no longer needed.

Monthly grab samples are still collected from the outflow in the drainage ditch to the north of the process building. Input to the plant from the SGWEX is below both the NPDES action level and the MCL. Monthly sampling will continue until the SGWEX is shut down.

#### Soil

Action levels for soils were set at 1.1 mg/kg and 1.7 mg/kg for carbon tetrachloride and chloroform respectively (Table 1). Because the initial soil samples from the site were in compliance with the action levels, no additional soil sampling was required.

#### Soil Gas

The action level for soil gas was set at  $6.5 \,\mu g/m^3$  for combined carbon tetrachloride and chloroform in all soil gas monitoring wells and the VES well. The frequency of long-term monitoring was set at quarterly if results were above the action level; annually otherwise. The VES has been shut down since August 1993. As of December 1998 the soil gas concentrations were reported as  $2,000 - 5,000 \,\mu g/m^3$  for carbon tetrachloride and  $100 - 200 \,\mu g/m^3$  for chloroform.

The present levels of combined contaminants in soil gas exceed the action level, which was based on calculated health risks due to inhalation of soil vapors. However, according to USDA's *Draft Remedial Action Report*, because the contaminants in soil gas are heavier than air and occur at depth, in excess of 8ft, the inhalation pathway is unlikely to pose a significant risk to human health. The report also goes on to say that the major impact of residual soil contamination is that it continues to provide a source of groundwater contamination. Thus, a more realistic action level for the VES should perhaps be based on the steady-state soil gas concentration at which the contaminant flux to the groundwater does not result in groundwater concentrations higher than the action level.

For the Waverly site, USDA's contractor Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) recommended an action level of  $50,000~\mu\text{g/m}^3$  higher by an order of magnitude than current contaminant levels.

In 1995, the state of Nebraska recommended adopting a 5,000  $\mu$ g/m³ as the soil gas action level as this was the concentration in air in equilibrium with 5.0  $\mu$ g/L carbon tetrachloride in water. This approach was designed to protect the groundwater from infiltrating water in equilibrium with soil gas at 5,000  $\mu$ g/m³. However, this approach neglects the dilution attenuation factor (DAF) that is described in the 1996 EPA Soil Screening Guidance.

The EPA Region VII and the NDEQ are currently working on the soil gas compliance level.

<u>Air</u>

Combined VOC emissions from the VES and air stripper system were set at 0.0147 g/s (total carbon tetrachloride and chloroform), with long-term monitoring required at quarterly intervals while the system was in operation. Air emissions were calculated quarterly from Manch 1992 until the shutdown of the VES in 1993. During this period, the total air emissions decreased from 0.0007 to 0.0001 g/s, substantially below the allowed rate. The air emissions rate at the time of the ROD in March 1992 was 0.0011g/s.

#### **Site Inspection**

A site inspection was conducted on July 8, 2004 by the RPM and representatives from ; NDEQ, USDA, Argonne National Laboratory, and Tony's Cement Works, USDA's Operation & Maintenance contractor (See Attachment 3). The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy, including the presence of fencing to restrict access, and the general condition of the facility.

#### **Interviews**

During the site inspection, the O&M contractor was interviewed. The Project Manager from USDA, Steve Gilmore was also interviewed through a course of several conversations. No significant problems regarding the site were identified during the interviews.

#### VII. Technical Assessment

Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

The review of documents, Applicable and Relevant and Appropriate Requirements, risk assumptions, and the results of the site inspection indicate that the remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD.

There is a relatively small plume of carbon tetrachloride between MW9 and the SGWEX that is slowly migrating to the north. This plume was not detected earlier because monitoring wells along the plume route were sampled at incorrect depths.

The plume is located beneath 141<sup>st</sup> Street and is moving north. Due to its depth and direction of movement and that there are no potential receptors in the pathway; this plume presents minimal risk to health or the environment.

Question B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels and RAOs used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

There have been no changes in the physical conditions at the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

#### Changes in Standards and To Be Considered

As the remedial work has been completed, the ROD action level for soil gas has been reexamined and found to be based on incorrect data. A revised soil gas action level will be developed and appropriate documentation if any changes will be developed following CERCLA, the NCP and Superfund guidance.

Question 3: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

There has not been any information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

#### **Technical Assessment Summary**

Based on the data reviewed, the site inspection, and interviews, the remedy is functioning as intended in the ROD. There have been no changes at the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy. There is no other information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

#### VIII. Issues

Historic contamination migration within the upper sandy aquifer was not effectively represented by the long-term sampling in the existing network of permanent monitoring wells, which for the most part was screened above or below the critical zone. Recent results, using the cone penetrometer, reflect the contaminant migration pattern more accurately. This issue does not affect the current or future overall effectiveness or protectiveness of the remedy, but needs to be monitored on a scheduled basis.

#### IX. Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions

Maintain sampling of monitoring wells MW5, MW9, and install additional monitoring wells to sample groundwater in tracking the movement and concentration levels in the relatively small residual plume moving north along 141<sup>st</sup> Street.

#### X. Protectiveness Statement

The remedy at the Waverly Groundwater Contamination site currently protects human health and the environment because the compliance criteria outlined in the ROD have been met for air emissions, soil, and groundwater on site. The exceptions to this are the small plume of carbon tetrachloride under 141<sup>st</sup> Street between MW5 and the SGWEX, and level of soil gas. In order for the remedy to be protective in the long-term, these actions need to be taken to ensure long-term protectiveness is:

- Reconcile the methodology of determining ROD soil gas compliance level for carbon tetrachloride with current methods.
- Continue monitoring of monitoring wells MW5, MW9 and install additional monitoring wells to collect groundwater samples to track plume movement and to observe carbon tetrachloride concentration levels.

#### XI. Next Review

Because contaminants remain on site above compliance levels outlined in the ROD, and because of the need for additional monitoring, another Five-Year Review assessment will be necessary.

Figures

Figure 1

General Location of Waverly, Nebraska

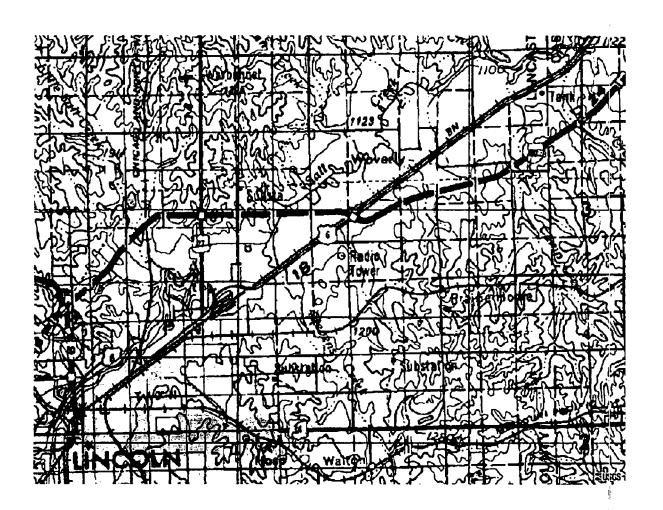


Figure 2

Location of Former CCC/USDA

Storage Facility

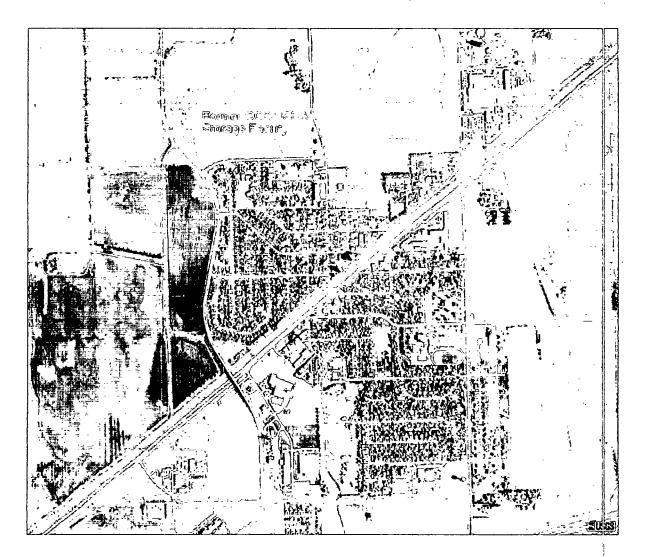
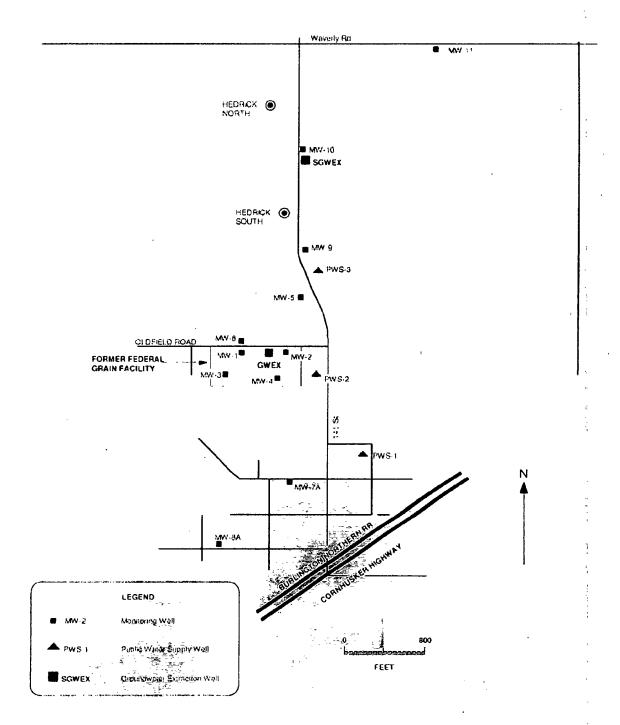


Figure 3

Monitoring Wells and Sampling Points



Tables

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Record of Decision
Compliance Points and Sampling Frequency

Table 1

Soil Gas	Soil	Surface Water	Groundwater	66	Air	Media
SGMW 1-5 (A, B, & C) and all VES wells	Former Federal Grain Facility	Air Stripping System discharge	All on-site monitoring wells (1-4)	Ambient Air	Combined VOC emissions from VES and Air Stripper	Compliance Points
6.5 μg/m³	1.1 mg/kg	6.95 µg/L	5.0 μg/L	1.25 µg/m³ Above background	0.147 g/s	Action Level Carbon Tet.
1	1.7 mg/kg	5.0 μg/L	3.8 μg/L		•	Action Level Chloroform
1 year (4 events)	NA	During all operations	1 year (4 events after GWEX wells are off)	NA	During all operations	Compliance Period

Attachments

# Attachment 1 List of Documents Reviewed

EPA Superfund Record of Decision: Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site, EPA ID NED 980862718, September 1990.

Final Work Plan: Expedited Remedial Action, Waverly Contaminated groundwater Site, Waverly, Nebraska, August, 1991.

Final Design Report for Modifications to the Waverly Groundwater Treatment System, Waverly, Nebraska, May, 1993.

Final Report: Second Performance Evaluation of the Waverly Remediation Systems, Expedited Response Action, Waverly, Nebraska, May 1999.

Record of Decision Site Investigation Report, Waverly, Nebraska, February 1992.

Second Quarter FY 2004 Groundwater Sampling Report, Expedited Response Action, Waverly, Nebraska, April 2004.

Supplement to ROD Decision Site Investigation Report, Waverly, Nebraska, July 1992.

Treatment Plant Facility Operations and Maintenance Manual for the Expedited Response Action, Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site, Waverly, Nebraska, February 1988.

# Attachment 2

# **Site Inspection Checklist**

I. SITE INFORMATION					
Site name: Waverly Groundwater Contamination Site	Date of inspection: 07/08/04				
Location and Region: Waverly, Nebraska	EPA ID: NED980862718				
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: EPA Region 7	Weather/temperature: Cloudy/75 degrees				
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply)    Landfill cover/containment					
Attachments: X Inspection team roster attached	X Site map attached				
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)				
O&M site manager _Tony Rughe	Title Date no				
2. O&M staff Name  Interviewed □ at site □ at office □ by phone Phore Problems, suggestions; □ Report attached					

3.	Local regulatory authorities and response agencies (i.e., State and Tribal offices, emergency response office, police department, office of public health or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of deeds, or other city and county offices, etc.) Fill in all that apply.						
	Agency _Nebraska Dept of Environmental C Contact _Aradhna Srivastav Name Problems; suggestions;   Report attached _	Program Specialist Title	07/08/2004 Date	402-471-3388 Phone no.			
	Agency	Title	Date	Phone no.			
	Agency	Title	Date	Phone no.			
	Agency Contact Name Problems; suggestions;  Report attached	Title	Date	Phone no.			
4.	Other interviews (optional)   Report attack						
				a			

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & R	ECORDS VERIFIED (C	heck all that appl	y)
1.	O&M Documents  X O&M manual  ☐ As-built drawings  X Maintenance logs  Remarks	X Readily available  ☐ Readily available  X Readily available	☐ Up to date☐ Up to date☐ Up to date☐ Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A □ N/A
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan  Contingency plan/emergency response pl Remarks		☐ Up to date☐ Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks	X Readily available	☐ Up to date	□ N/A
4.	Permits and Service Agreements  X Air discharge permit  X Effluent discharge  Waste disposal, POTW  Other permits  Remarks	X Readily available X Readily available □ Readily available □ Readily available	☐ Up to date	□ N/A □ N/A □ N/A □ N/A
5.	Gas Generation Records	ily available 🔲 Up to	o date X N/A	
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	X N/A
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	X N/A
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	X N/A
9.	Discharge Compliance Records  ☐ Air  X Water (effluent)  Remarks	☐ Readily available  X Readily available	☐ Up to date ☐ Up to date	□ N/A
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks	☐ Readily available	X Up to date	□ N/A
				1

			IV. O&M COSTS	-	
1.	O&M Organization  State in-house PRP in-house Federal Facility in-Other	house (	☐ Contractor for State  X Contractor for PRP  ☐ Contractor for Feder		
2.	O&M Cost Records X Readily available Funding mechanism Original O&M cost es	timate	place	☐ Breakdown attache	d ,
	1				
	From Sept 1999 To Date	Sept 2000 Date	\$38,714.77 Total cost	☐ Breakdown attache	d
	From Sept 2000 To Date		\$15,443.01 Total cost	☐ Breakdown attache	d ·
	From Sept 2001 To Date	Sept 2002 Date	\$19,283.24 Total cost	☐ Breakdown attache	d
	From Sept 2002 To Date		\$ 4,868.64 Total cost	☐ Breakdown attache	d
	From Sept 2003 To Date	Sept 2004 Date	\$10,851.05 Total cost	☐ Breakdown attache	d
3.	Unanticipated or Un Describe costs and rea		O&M Costs During F	Review Period	
	V. ACCES	S AND INSTI	TUTIONAL CONTR	ROLS X Applicable N/A	1
A. Fen	cing				
1.	Fencing damaged Remarks	X Location	on shown on site map	☐ Gates secured	□ N/A
B. Oth	er Access Restrictions				
1.			X Location shown on always seured	site map N/A	

C. Institutional Controls (ICs)	
Implementation and enforcement     Site conditions imply ICs not properly i     Site conditions imply ICs not being full  Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting)	
Responsible party/agency	,
ContactName	Title Date Phone no.
Name	Title Date Fliolic no.
Reporting is up-to-date Reports are verified by the lead agency	☐ Yes ☐ No X N/A ☐ Yes ☐ No X N/A
Specific requirements in deed or decision Violations have been reported Other problems or suggestions:	on documents have been met
2. Adequacy ☐ ICs are act	dequate
D. General	
	shown on site map X No vandalism evident
2. Land use changes on site X N/A Remarks	!
3. Land use changes off site X N Remarks	N/A
VI. GENE	RAL SITE CONDITIONS
A. Roads X Applicable □ N/A	ì
1. Roads damaged	shown on site map X Roads adequate

B. Other Site Conditions				
	Remarks			
	VII. LANDE	FILL COVERS	X N/A	
A. L	andfill Surface			
1.	Settlement (Low spots) Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Depth		
2.		☐ Location shown on site map  Depths	<del>-</del> ,	
3.	Erosion Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Depth		
4.	Holes Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Depth		
5.	Vegetative Cover ☐ Gras. ☐ Trees/Shrubs (indicate size and Remarks	locations on a diagram)	established	
6.	Alternative Cover (armored rock	k, concrete, etc.)	Ά	
7.	Bulges Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Height	☐ Bulges not evident	
		11.00	4	

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8.	Wet Areas/Water Damage	☐ Wet areas/water damage not evident
	☐ Wet areas	☐ Location shown on site map Areal extent
	☐ Ponding	☐ Location shown on site map Areal extent
	□ Seeps	☐ Location shown on site map Areal extent
	☐ Soft subgrade	☐ Location shown on site map Areal extent
	Remarks	
	ICHIMIRS	
9.	Slope Instability	☐ Location shown on site map ☐ No evidence of slope instability
B. Ber		X N/A
i 		ls of earth placed across a steep landfill side slope to interrupt the slope by of surface runoff and intercept and convey the runoff to a lined
1.	Flows Bypass Bench Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map X N/A or okay
2.	Bench Breached Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map X N/A or okay
	KOHMIKO	
3.	Bench Overtopped Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map X N/A or okay
C. Let		X N/A rol mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill allies.)
1	S-ttla-mart DIa	
1.	Settlement	cation shown on site map
2.	Material Degradation □ Loc Material type	cation shown on site map   No evidence of degradation Areal extent
3.	Areal extent	cation shown on site map    No evidence of erosion  Depth
4.	Undercutting . Loc Areal extent Remarks	cation shown on site map    No evidence of undercutting  Depth

5.	Obstructions Type  Location shown on site map Size Remarks	No obstructions real extent	
6.	<ul><li>☐ No evidence of excessive growth</li><li>☐ Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow</li></ul>	real extent	
D. Cov	ver Penetrations		
1.	Gas Vents ☐ Active ☐ Pass ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration ☐ N/A Remarks	☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Good condition
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes  ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration Remarks	☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
3.	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill)  ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration Remarks	☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
4.	Leachate Extraction Wells  ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration Remarks	☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
5.	Settlement Monuments	☐ Routinely surveyed	□ N/A

E. Gas	Collection and Treatmen	it 🗆 Appli	icable	□ N/A		
1.	Gas Treatment Facilities ☐ Flaring ☐ Good condition Remarks	s  Thermal destro Needs Mainter		☐ Collection for reus	e	•
2.	Gas Collection Wells, M ☐ Good condition Remarks	☐ Needs Mainter	nance			1
3.	Gas Monitoring Facilitie ☐ Good condition Remarks	☐ Needs Mainter	oring of a	djacent homes or build	ings)	,
F. Cov	er Drainage Layer	□ Appli	cable	X N/A		,
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected Remarks	☐ Funct	ioning	□ N/A		7
2.	Outlet Rock Inspected Remarks	☐ Funct	_	□ N/A		
G. Det	ention/Sedimentation Pon	ıds 🗆 Appli	cable	X N/A		:
1.	Siltation Areal ex ☐ Siltation not evident Remarks	xtent		-	□ N/A	
2.	Erosion Areal ex Erosion not evident Remarks	xtent				!
3.	Outlet Works Remarks	•				
4.	Dam Remarks	☐ Functioning	□ N/A			d. den

H. Ret	aining Walls	☐ Applicable	X N/A	
1.	Deformations Horizontal displacement Rotational displacement Remarks		Vertical displac	☐ Deformation not evident ement
2.	<b>Degradation</b> Remarks	☐ Location show	•	☐ Degradation not evident
I. Peri	meter Ditches/Off-Site Di	scharge	X Applicable	□ N/A
1.	Siltation Areal extent Remarks	Depth_	<u>_</u>	X Siltation not evident
2.	Vegetative Growth X Vegetation does not im Areal extent Remarks	pede flow Type		□ N/A
3.	Erosion Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location show Depth_		X Erosion not evident
4.	Discharge Structure Remarks		□ N/A	
	VIII. VER	TICAL BARRIE	R WALLS	Applicable X N/A
1.	Settlement Areal extent Remarks		<u>.</u>	☐ Settlement not evident
2.	Performance Monitorin  Performance not monit Frequency Head differential Remarks	ored	Evic	dence of breaching

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES X Applicable \( \subseteq \text{N/A} \)
A. Gro	oundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines X Applicable
1.	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical  X Good condition □ All required wells properly operating □ Needs Maintenance □ N/A  Remarks The GWEX has been shut down (meets compliance), The SGWEX has low pumpage rate due to pump problems, but still functioning
2.	Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances  Good condition X Needs Maintenance  Remarks_Extraction system not on line (compliance met)
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment  X Readily available □ Good condition □ Requires upgrade □ Needs to be provided  Remarks
B. Sur	face Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines
1.	Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical  Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks
2.	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances  Good condition  Needs Maintenance  Remarks
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment  ☐ Readily available ☐ Good condition ☐ Requires upgrade ☐ Needs to be provided  Remarks

C.	Treatment System	X Applicable	□ N/A		·
1.	Treatment Train (Che Metals removal X Air stripping Filters Others Good condition Sampling ports prop Sampling/maintenan Quantity of groundw Quantity of surface Remarks_Air stripper	oil/s carb tion agent, flocculen Need erly marked and fun ce log displayed and identified vater treated annually water treated annually	water separation oon adsorbers  at)  ds Maintenance octional d up to date		
2.	Electrical Enclosures  N/A X Go Remarks	od condition	☐ Needs Maintenar		
3.	Tanks, Vaults, Storag □ N/A X Go Remarks	od condition	-		□ Needs Maintenance
4.	Discharge Structure a □ N/A X Go Remarks	od condition	☐ Needs Maintenar	nce	
5.	Treatment Building(s ☐ N/A X Go ☐ Chemicals and equip Remarks	od condition (esp. rement properly store			ds repair
6.	Monitoring Wells (pur ☐ Properly secured/loc ☐ All required wells lo Remarks	ked 🗆 Fund	ctioning X Routinel		☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
D.	Monitoring Data				
1.	Monitoring Data X Is routinely	submitted on time	☐ Is of accepta	ble quality	
2.	Monitoring data sugges		ned X Contaminant	concentrations	s are declining

	Monitored Natural Attenuation
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy)  ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells located ☐ Needs Maintenance X N/A  Remarks
_	X. OTHER REMEDIES
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS
A.	Implementation of the Remedy
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).
	The remedy in place has functioned as designed and has been effective in containing the movement of the plume and removing contaminants from the groundwater. The continuing decline in contaminant concentrations has been shown in the quarterly monitoring reports.
B.	Adequacy of O&M
	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.
	particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.  Since compliance has been met as set forth in the ROD the major components of the remedial system have been shut down. Therefore, over time the amount of O&M needed to maintain the system has also
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## **Attachment 3**

# **Site Visit/Inspection Personnel Roster**

Jeff Field EPA, Region 7 Remedial Project Manager Aradhna Srivastav Nebraska Department of Program Specialist **Environmental Quality** Steve Gilmore U.S. Department of Program Specialist Agriculture Don Steck U.S. Department of Program Specialist Agriculture Lorraine LaFreniere Section Head/Geologist Argonne National Laboratory **Bob Sedivy** Hydrogeologist Argonne National Laboratory Tony Rughe **TCW** O&M Site Manager